

## Message Text

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AMEMBASSY OSLO

AMEMBASSY OTTAWA

AMEMBASSY ROME

AMEMBASSY SANTIAGO

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TAGS: OGEN

SUBJ: USUN UNCLASSIFIED SUMMARY NO. 54

GA PLENARY -- COMOROS, IAEA

GA AGREED NOV. 12 TO ADMIT COMOROS AS 143RD MEMBER OF UN BY UNANIMOUSLY APPROVING 74-POWER DRAFT RESOLUTION (L.772), WITH FRANCE NOT PARTICIPATING. BY CONSENSUS, GA ACCEPTED AMENDED ARGENTINA-NETHERLANDS-YUGOSLAVIA DRAFT RESOLUTION (L.771) ON IAEA WHICH WOULD INTER ALIA WELCOME INCREASED TARGET FOR VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE GENERAL FUND OF \$5.5 MILLION IN 1976, AND THE EMPHASIS IAEA PLACED ON ITS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM ON THE INTRODUCTION OF NUCLEAR POWER AND ITS TECHNOLOGY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, AND COMMEND IAEA FOR ESTABLISHING AN AD HOC ADVISORY GROUP TO IDENTIFY POSSIBLE APPLICATIONS OF PEACEFUL NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS.

BEFORE THE GA ACTED ON THE ADMISSION OF THE COMOROS, DE GUIRINGAUD (FRANCE) RECALLED THAT IN THE 1974 VOTE ON INDEPENDENCE TWO-THIRDS OF THE INHABITANTS OF MAYOTTE HAD NOT PRONOUNCED THEMSELVES IN FAVOR OF INDEPENDENCE, AND FRANCE, WHICH HAD PLANNED ON GIVING INDEPENDENCE TO COMOROS, REGRETFULLY HAD TO ADOPT A DIFFERENT ATTITUDE. HE SAID THE APPLICATION FOR UN ADMISSION BY THE COMOROS RAISED MUCH CONCERN, HOPED AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE COMOROS ISLANDS WOULD BE REACHED, STATED FRANCE WOULD ALWAYS BE WILLING TO GRANT SELF-DETERMINATION IF THAT WAS THE WISH OF THE PEOPLE, AND ADDED THAT FRANCE WOULD NOT PARTICIPATE IN THE VOTE.

UPON ADMISSION, COMORS PRESIDENT JARRAF STATED THAT FRANCE HAD CONDITIONED INDEPENDENCE ON CERTAIN THINGS WHICH WOULD PARTITION THE COUNTRY, BUT THE ADMISSION OF THE COMOROS TO THE UN APPLIED TO THE WHOLE COUNTRY. HE HOPED FRANCE WOULD ACCEPT THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE OF THE COMOROS, AND SAID THE COMOROS WOULD LEAVE IT UP TO THE UN TO ASSIST IN FINDING A JUST SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM.

CONGRATULATORY STATEMENTS WERE MADE BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF TANZANIA AS CHAIRMAN; EQUATORIAL GUINEA FOR THE AFRICAN GROUP; MONGOLIA FOR THE ASIAN GROUP; POLAND UNCLASSIFIED

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FOR EASTERN EUROPEANS; BEHAMAS FOR LATIN AMERICANS; AUSTRALIA FOR THE WEST; YEMEN FOR THE ARAB GROUP; UGANDA FOR OAU; MADAGASCAR AND CUBA, AND THE US AS HOST COUNTRY. THE FRENCH POSITION WAS DESCRIBED AS: ILLOGICAL AND "PREPOSTEROUS" (TANZANIA); IN VIOLATION OF GA RESOLUTION 1514 (MADAGASCAR); AND THREAT TO PEACE AND SECURITY BECAUSE OF FRENCH MILITARY OCCUPATION (UGANDA, FOR OAU). TANZANIA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA APPEALED TO FRANCE TO TAKE A DIFFERENT

POSITION.

POLAND AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA REGRETTEE DEVELOPMENT WHICH KEPT THE VIETNAMS OUTSIDE THE UN. CUBAN REPRESENTATIVE ALARCON QUESADA SPOKE OF "THREATS AND SLANDERS" WHICH HAD ARISEN IN THE WAKE OF "RECENT UNGA DECISIONS," BUT HIS MAIN PURPOSE WAS APPEAL FOR CLOSING OF RANKS AROUND ANGOLA, LED BY "MPLA, THE ONLY AUTHENTIC REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ANGOLAN PEOPLE." AGAINST THE "AGGRESSIONS OF IMPERIALISM AND THE MERCENARIES OF COLONIALISM." POLAND LOOKED FORWARD TO ANGOLA'S ADMISSION TO THE UN, AND YEMEN CONDEMNED "FOREIGN INTERVENTION" IN ANGOLA.

FOLLOWING INTRODUCTION OF THE IAEA REPORT BY IAEA DIRECTOR GENERAL EKLUND, THE ARGENTINE REPRESENTATIVE PRESENTED THE DRAFT RESOLUTION, SAID THE SPONSORS WISHED TO ORALLY AMEND OPERATIVE PARAGRAPH 4 BY ADDING "FOR THE PEACEFUL NEEDS OF THESE COUNTRIES," AND EXPRESSED HOPE THE RESOLUTION WOULD BE ADOPTED BY CONSENSUS. THEREAFTER 20 DELEGATIONS SPOKE ON THE ITEM, ALL IN GENERAL COMMENTING FAVORABLY ON THE AGENCY'S WORK. FRANCE HAD RESERVATIONS ON THE PARAGRAPH DEALING WITH VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE GENERAL FUND AND WOULD NOT PLEDGE ITSELF TO THE PROVISIONS IN THAT PARAGRAPH. UK THOUGHT THE DRAFT RESOLUTION SHOULD HAVE REFLECTED THE URGENCY OF THE PROBLEM OF NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION. MANY DELEGATIONS SPOKE OF THE NEED FOR STRICTER SAFEGUARD REQUIREMENTS. AMB BENNETT COMMENTED THAT AT A PERIOD OF HISTORY MARKED BY WORLDWIDE CONCERN ABOUT SUCH CRUCIAL PROBLEMS AS PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS, ENERGY AND FOOD SHORTAGES, AND THE NEED FOR TRANSFERRING MODERN TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, IT WAS GRATIFYING TO READ A REPORT WHICH INDICATED THAT THE UN SYSTEM INCORPORATED AN INSTITUTION WHICH WAS ADDRESSING THESE PROBLEMS WITH VIGOR AND IMAGINATION.

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#### COMMITTEE 1 -- DISARMAMENT

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, KUWAIT AND FIJI EXPRESSED VIEWS AS COMMITTEE CONTINUED DEBATE NOV. 12 ON 19 DISARMAMENT ITEMS. SYRIA AND ISRAEL EXERCISED RIGHT OF REPLY.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (HULINSKY) BEGAN BY STATING POLITICAL DETENTE MUST BE SUPPLEMENTED BY MILITARY DETENET, AND CONTINUED BY SAYING THE VIENNA TALKS SHOULD LEAD NOT ONLY TO REDUCTION OF CONVENTIONAL FORCES, BUT ALSO OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN CENTRAL EUROPE AND THERE SHOULD BE ADHERENCE TO IAEA GUARANTEES ON THE EXPORT OF FISSIONABLE MATERIAL. A REGIME FOR PEACEFUL EXPLOSIVES (PNE'S) SHOULD COME WITHIN THE REGIME

OF THE NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY (NPT), WITH IAEA INVOLVEMENT. HULINSKY SUPPORTED THE SOVIET PROPOSALS ON REDUCTION OF MILITARY BUDGETS, ENDING NUCLEAR TESTING, BANNING NEW WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION, WORLD DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE (WDC), BUT OPPOSED A SPECIAL GA ON DISARMAMENT, AND SAID THE IDENTICAL US-SOVIET DRAFT CONVENTIONS ON BANNING MILITARY USE OF THE ENVIRONMENT SHOULD LEAD TO A CALL ON THE CCD TO SUBMIT A DRAFT CONVENTION NEXT YEAR. HE HOPED THERE WOULD BE AGREEMENT ON BANNING THE MOST DANGEROUS CHEMICAL WEAPONS.

KUWAIT (BISHARA) STRONGLY OBJECTED TO ATTEMPTS AT ESTABLISHING MILITARY BASES IN THE INDIAN OCEAN, WHICH SHOULD BE A ZONE OF PEACE. BISHARA SAID THAT THE QUESTION OF MAKING THE MIDDLE EAST A NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE WAS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO KUWAIT, IN VIEW OF REPORTS THAT ISRAEL ALREADY POSSESSED NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND WAS NEGOTIATING TO OBTAIN SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILES CAPABLE OF REACHING EVERY PART OF THE MIDDLE EAST. HE COMPLAINED THAT THE SALT AGREEMENT ALLOWED THE TECHNOLOGICAL RACE, WITHIN THE QUANTITATIVE CONFINES ESTABLISHED, TO CONTINUE UNABATED. HE WOULD HAVE LIKED THE SOVIET DRAFT ON MASS WEAPONS TO INCLUDE ALL WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION ALREADY IN BEING. ALSO, THE SOVIET PROPOSAL ON PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPON TESTS SHOULD HAVE INCLUDED AN ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE EXISTING STOCKPILES OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND OTHER

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WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION. KUWAIT HOPED THE AD HOC COMMITTEE FOR A WDC WOULD BE TRANSFORMED INTO A PREPARATORY COMMITTEE.

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FIJI (NANDAN), WHO EXPRESSED CONCERN ABOUT VERTICAL

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PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS, STATED THAT THE RISK OF WAR FROM INDISCRIMINATE SALES OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS WAS SUCH THAT THERE WAS NEED FOR EQUAL ATTENTION TO THE PROBLEM OF LARGE-SCALE TRANSFER OF SUCH WEAPONS. HE CALLED FOR SUPPORT FOR THE DRAFT RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY THE PACIFIC ISLAND STATES REGARDING A NFZ IN THE REGION. THIS PROPOSAL WAS IN A VERY RUDIMENTARY STAGE, BUT AFTER HAVING OBTAINED WIDER ENDORSEMENT OF THE IDEA DURING THE GA, IT WAS THE SPONSORS INTENTION TO HAVE THE GA INVITE THE COUNTRIES CONCERNED TO HOLD CONSULTATIONS ABOUT THE WAYS AND MEANS OF REALIZING THE OBJECTIVE, SEEKING ESPECIALLY THE COOPERATION OF NUCLEAR-WEAPON STATES FOR THAT PURPOSE.

SYRIA (SIBAH), REPLYING TO THE NOV. 10 ISRAELI STATEMENT, DECLARED THAT ISRAEL USED CHEMICAL WEAPONS AND NAPALM, DISREGARDED GA RESOLUTIONS, SLAUGHTERED INNOCENT ARABS AND CARRIED OUT TERRORIST ACTIVITIES, AND SO HAD NO RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE GA FROM THE LEGAL POINT OF VIEW. SYRIA WAS AGAINST RACISM AND ZIONISM, FAVORED JUSTICE AND PEACE, WHILE, ON THE OTHER HAND, ISRAEL BELIEVED IN EXPANSIONISM AND RACISM. IN REPLY, ISRAEL (ERELL) STOOD BY HIS NOV. 10 STATEMENT.

SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE -- CYPRUS

COMMITTEE NOVEMBER 12 HEARD STATEMENTS ON THE CYPRUS QUESTION BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TURKISH CYPRIOT AND GREEK CYPRIOT COMMUNITIES. STATEMENTS WERE ALSO MADE BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF GREECE, CYPRUS AND TURKEY. THE GA WILL RESUME NOVEMBER 13 ITS CONSIDERATION OF THE CYPRUS ITEM, AND THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE WILL CONTINUE NOVEMBER 14 ITS DELIBERATION ON THE UNRWA ITEM.

SPEAKING FIRST, TURKISH CYPRIOT REPRESENTATIVE CELIK DENOUNCED THE GREEK CYPRIOT DEMAND FOR THE RE-INSTALLATION OF THE MAKARIOS REGIME AS AN ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE TURKISH CYPRIOT COMMUNITY AND TO PROMOTE UNION WITH GREECE. HE SAID THE GREEK CYPRIOT LEADERS WERE MISREPRESENTING THE CYPRUS PROBLEM AS ONE OF TURKISH AGGRESSION AGAINST CYPRUS WHICH BEGAN WITH TURKEY'S INTERVENTION IN 1974. HE ASSERTED THAT THE REAL PROBLEM LAY IN THE PERSISTENT ATTEMPT OVER UNCLASSIFIED

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THE PAST 12 YEARS BY THE GREEK CYPRIOTS TO OPPRESS TURKISH CYPRIOTS AND TO ACHIEVE UNION WITH GREECE. HE DECLARED THE ISSUE WAS FUNDAMENTALLY ONE OF ENSURING THE CONTINUATION OF THE BI-COMMUNAL INDEPENDENCE OF CYPRUS AND GUARANTEEING THE SECURITY OF THE TURKISH COMMUNITY.

CELIK ATTRIBUTED THE FAILURE OF THE INTER-COMMUNAL TALKS TO THE UNWILLINGNESS OF THE GREEK CYPRIOTS--PARTICULARLY ARCHBISHOP MAKARIOS--TO AGREE TO RECOGNIZE THE RIGHTS OF TURKISH CYPRIOTS. HE POINTED OUT THAT BETWEEN 1968 AND 1974 THE MAKARIOS REGIME HAD REFUSED TO SIGN AN AGREEMENT RULING OUT ENOSIS, AND HAD RESORTED TO DISCRIMINATORY MEASURES TO ISOLATE AND WEAKEN THE TURKISH COMMUNITY. HE SAID MAKARIOS WAS A DEDICATED PROPONENT OF ENOSIS AND WOULD NEVER ACCEPT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BI-REGIONAL FEDERATION AS DEMANDED BY THE TURKISH SIDE. IT WAS MAKARIOS, HE CHARGED, WHO HAD SABOTAGED THE INTER-COMMUNAL TALKS AND WHO WAS TRYING TO MOBILIZE INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR HIS CAMPAIGN TO VILLIFY AND DESTROY THE TURKISH CYPRIOTS.

CELIK SAID THE DRAFT RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY THE GREEK CYPRIOTS WAS MERELY A PROPAGANDA PLOY WHICH REVELED THE LACK OF A SINCERE DESIRE TO FIND A SOLUTION. THE GA'S ADOPTION OF THE RESOLUTION WOULD, HE SAID, "KILL NEGOTIATIONS AND RENDER A FINAL PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT VERY DIFFICULT, IF NOT IM-POSSIBLE". HE ALSO URGED THAT TURKISH CYPRIOT LEADER DENKTASH, WHO WAS CURRENTLY IN NEW YORK, BE GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY TO ADDRESS THE GA SO THAT BOTH SIDES OF THE DISPUTE COULD BE HEARD. HE SAID THE GA SHOULD REAFFIRM THE EQUAL STATUS OF THE TURKISH CYPRIOTS BY ALLOWING THEIR LEADER TO PARTICIPATE IN THEIR DELIBERATIONS LEST THE GREEK CYPRIOTS BE ENCOURAGED IN THEIR REFUSAL TO NEGOTIATE IN GOOD FAITH IN THE INTER-COMMUNAL TALKS.

THE GREEK CYPRIOT REPRESENTATIVE (PAPADOPOULOS) OBJECTED TO THE PROPOSAL TO INVITE DENKTASH ON THE GROUNDS THAT THE TURKISH CYPRIOT COMMUNITY WAS ALREADY REPRESENTED BY CELIK. HE THEN REITERATED THE VIEW THAT THE CYPRUS PROBLEM WAS THE RESULT OF TURKISH AGGRESSION, AND DEFENDED THE EFFORT OF THE GREEK CYPRIOTS TO SEEK INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT. HE CHARGED THAT TURKEY HAD DISPLAYED "CONTEMPTUOUS DISREGARD" UNCLASSIFIED

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TOWARD LAST YEAR'S UNGA RESOLUTION 3212 ON CYPRUS, AND HAD TURNED THE INTER-COMMUNAL NEGOTIATIONS INTO A "MOCKERY" BY TRYING TO USE THEM TO LEGITIMIZE ITS INVASION AND OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS. TURKEY'S AIM, HE ASSERTED, WAS TO PARTITION THE ISLAND INTO TWO DISTINCT ZONES LINKED BY A TENUOUS AGREEMENT WHOSE TRANSPARENT PURPOSE WAS TO DISGUISE THE FACT OF PARTITION.

PAPADOPOULOS CHARGED THAT TURKEY HAD NOT INVADED CYPRUS, AS IT CLAIMED, TO RE-ESTABLISH THE CONSTITUTIONAL ORDER OR TO PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF TURKISH CYPRIOTS. HE SAID TURKEY HAD USED "TALK" OF ENOSIS BY SOME GREEK CYPRIOTS TO JUSTIFY ITS AGGRESSIVE DESIGNS ON THE ISLAND. HE DENIED ALLEGATIONS THAT TURKISH CYPRIOTS HAD BEEN SUBJECTED TO DISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT, OR THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF CYPRUS DESIRED ANNEXATION BY ANY OTHER STATE. HE SAID THAT THE DISABILITIES AND ISOLATION OF THE TURKISH CYPRIOT COMMUNITY PRIOR TO 1974 HAD BEEN IMPOSED ON IT BY THE TURKISH LEADERSHIP, AND THAT THE TURKISH CYPRIOTS HAD BEEN THE FIRST TO SUFFER AT THE HANDS OF THE INVADING TURKISH ARMY.

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HE STATED THAT TURKEY WAS NOW TRYING TO USE ITS MILITARY

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MIGHT TO COMPEL THE GREEK CYPRIOTS TO AGREE TO CEDE



40 PERCENT OF THEIR TERRITORY OR, FAILING SUCH AN AGREEMENT, TO TRANSFORM THE OCCUPIED TERRITORY INTO A TURKISH PROVINCE THROUGH ITS PROGRAM OF COLONIZATION. HE SAID NONE OF TURKEY'S ACTIONS WAS MORE OMINOUS THAN ITS EFFORT TO SETTLE BETWEEN 1,500 AND 2,000 MAINLAND TURKS EVERY MONTH ON THE LAND OF FORCIBLY EVICTED GREEK CYPRIOTS. HE APPEALED TO THE GA TO OPPOSE THE TURKISH COLONIZATION SCHEME BY CALLING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ITS PREVIOUS RESOLUTIONS ON CYPRUS. IN CONCLUDING, HE PROPOSED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMISSION UNDER THE UN OR INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS TO INVESTIGATE THE FATE OF MISSING PERSONS IN THE TURKISH-OCCUPIED ZONE IN CYPRUS.

-- REBUTTALS --

FOLLOWING PAPADOPOULOS' STATEMENT THERE WAS A HEATED EXCHANGE AMONG THE REPRESENTATIVES OF TURKEY (TURKMEN), GREECE (PAPOULIAS), CYPRUS (ROSSIDES) AND THE GREEK AND TURKISH CYPRIOT COMMUNITIES. TURKMEN LED OFF BY DENYING THAT TURKEY HAD EVER CONSIDERED IMPLEMENTING A POLICY OF PARTITION, AND ACCUSING THE GREEK SIDE OF CLINGING TO THE DREAM OF ENOSIS. CELIK FOLLOWED TO REJECT THE ALLEGATIONS THAT TURKISH CYPRIOTS FAVORED PARTITION, THAT TURKEY WAS COLONIZING CYPRUS, AND THAT THERE WERE ANY GREEK CYPRIOTS BEING DETAINED BY THE TURKISH SIDE. ROSSIDES THEN ACCUSED TURKEY OF FLOUTING THE UN RESOLUTIONS ON CYPRUS, AND PAPOULIAS "CATEGORICALLY" DENIED THAT GREECE HAD EVER TRIED TO ANNEX CYPRUS. PAPADOPOULOS ADDED THAT, WHILE THE TURKISH SIDE HAD DENIED "OFFICIALLY" HOLDING DETAINEES, THE ACTUAL SITUATION WAS DIFFERENT.

TURKMEN REPLIED THAT TURKEY HAD COMPLIED WITH THE UN RESOLUTIONS ON CYPRUS BY AGREEING TO HOLD INTER-COMMUNAL NEGOTIATIONS, ADDING THAT "TURKEY WILL DO WHAT IS EXPECTED OF IT" WHEN AN AGREEMENT WAS REACHED BETWEEN THE TWO COMMUNITIES. CELIK SAID THE TURKISH CYPRIOTS WERE COOPERATING WITH A JOINT COMMITTEE ON HUMANITARIAN MATTERS WHICH WAS LOOKING INTO THE QUESTION OF MISSING PERSONS. PAPADOPOULOS REPLIED THAT THIS JOINT COMMITTEE HAD NOT MET FOR MONTHS BECAUSE THERE WAS NO INTEREST ON THE TURKISH SIDE. ROSSIDES ADDED

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THAT TURKEY TALKED OF PRESERVING THE INDEPENDENCE AND INTEGRITY OF CYPRUS WHILE WORKING FOR PARTITION. CELIK DENIED ALLEGATIONS THAT DENKTASH HAD THREATENED TO "DECLARE INDEPENDENCE TOMORROW", AND REITERATED HIS REQUEST THAT DENKTASH BE INVITED TO ADDRESS THE GA PLENARY. (REPEATED INFO ANKARA, ATHENS, NICOSIA, LONDON)

COMMITTEE 2 -- UNCTAD REPORT

COMMITTEE HEARD EIGHT SPEAKERS NOV. 11 DURING DEBATE ON UNCTAD REPORT. SOVIET BLOC SPEAKERS (POLAND, GDR, ROMANIA, SOVIET UNION, COMECON) DIRECTED MOST OF THEIR COMMENTS AT COMMODITY PROGRAMS, PRICE STABILIZATION, AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN COUNTRIES OF DIFFERENT SOCIAL SYSTEMS. THE SOVIET UNION TOOK THE OPPORTUNITY TO BLAME TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS FOR THE OUTFLOW OF CAPITAL FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. ITALY, SPEAKING ON BEHALF OF EC-9, EMPHASIZED THE NEED FOR UNCTAD IV TO BE ACTION ORIENTED, AS DID MOST SPEAKERS. CORREA (CHILE) ALSO DIRECTED COMMENTS TOWARD COMMODITY PRICES. (OURTEL 5908)

COMMITTEE 3 -- AMNESTY FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS

AMB MOYNIHAN, IN INTRODUCING IN COMMITTEE NOV. 12 US PROPOSAL FOR AMNESTY FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS IN ALL COUNTRIES (L. 2175), DECLARED THAT SELECTIVE MORALITY BY THE UN IN HUMAN RIGHTS THREATENED NOT ONLY THE ORGANIZATION BUT THE CONCEPT OF HUMAN RIGHTS ITSELF. LATER, ON A POINT OF ORDER, THE CUBAN REPRESENTATIVE ASKED FOR CLARIFICATION OF MOYNIHAN'S STATEMENT THAT AMONG THE COSPONSORS OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE RESOLUTION CALLING FOR THE RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS IN SOUTH AFRICA AND THE COMMITTEE 3 RESOLUTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN CHILE THERE WERE MANY WHICH HAD POLITICAL PRISONERS AND REGIMES MORE REPRESIVE THAN THAT OF CHILE.

UNDER THE US RESOLUTION, THE GA WOULD APPEAL TO ALL GOVERNMENTS "TO PROCLAIM AN UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY BY RELEASING ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS," IN THE "SENSE OF PERSONS DEPRIVED OF THEIR LIBERTY PRIMARILY BECAUSE THEY HAVE ... SOUGHT PEACEFUL EXPRESSION OF BELIEFS AND OPINIONS AT VARIANCE WITH THOSE HELD BY THEIR GOVERNMENTS OR HAVE SOUGHT TO PROVIDE LEGAL OR

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OTHER FORMS OF NON-VIOLENT ASSISTANCE TO SUCH PERSONS."

THE CYPRIOT REPRESENTATIVE INTRODUCED A DRAFT RESOLUTION (L. 2174) WHICH WOULD ASK THE SYG "TO EXERT EVERY EFFORT IN ASSISTING THE TRACING AND ACCOUNTING FOR MISSING PERSONS AS A RESULT OF ARMED CONFLICT IN CYPRUS." THE COMMITTEE ALSO RECEIVED ALGERIAN-COLOMBIAN-MEXICAN DRAFT (L. 2174) CONCERNING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF MIGRANT WORKERS, INCLUDING THOSE THAT ARE "NON-DOCUMENTED."

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SAID THE US REGARDED THE DRAFT AS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT THE COMMITTEE HAD EVER HAD BEFORE IT. THIS WAS THE TIME -- WHEN WAR WAS NOT BEING WAGED IN ANY PLACE IN THE WORLD -- FOR AMNESTY FOR THE WORLD'S POLITICAL PRISONERS. AS TWO STEPS IN THIS DIRECTION, HE CITED US SUPPORT OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE RESOLUTION ASKING FOR RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS IN SOUTH AFRICA AND THE COMMITTEE 3 RESOLUTION REGARDING HUMAN RIGHTS IN CHILE. SOMETHING AKIN TO COMMON LAW RIGHTS WAS EMERGING IN INTERNATIONAL LAW, AND UN MEMBERS SHOULD CONFORM TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS. IF THE UN POINTED TO SOME GOVERNMENTS, THEN ITS INQUIRY MUST APPLY TO ALL GOVERNMENTS. UNIVERSALITY IN THIS MATTER WAS OF SPECIAL CONCERN TO THE US AND, HE HOPED, TO ALL GOVERNMENTS.

SELECTIVE MORALITY BY THE UN IN HUMAN RIGHTS THREATENED NOT ONLY THE ORGANIZATION BUT THE CONCEPT OF HUMAN RIGHTS ITSELF, MOYNIHAN CONTINUED. HUMAN RIGHTS SHOULD APPLY TO ALL UNIFORMLY, WITHOUT REGARD TO A REGIME'S POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY OR THE SIZE OF ITS ARMY. ARBITRARY POLITICAL STANDARDS WERE BEING DRESSED UP IN THE GUISE OF HUMAN RIGHTS. "UNLESS WE CARE ABOUT POLITICAL PRISONERS EVERYWHERE, THEN WE DON'T CARE ABOUT THEM ANYWHERE." THE USG HAD MADE A SCRUTINY OF THE COSPONSORS OF THE UN RESOLUTIONS THROUGH THE AID OF A COMPARATIVE SURVEY OF FREEDOM IN POLITICAL AND CIVIL RIGHTS MADE BY FREEDOM HOUSE, AND THE SURVEY SHOWED THAT 23 OF THE COSPONSORS OF THE DRAFT RESOLUTION ON SOUTH AFRICA HAD POLITICAL PRISONERS OF THEIR OWN. AS TO THE DRAFT ON CHILE, 16 OF THE COSPONSORS HAD POLITICAL PRISONERS OF THEIR OWN.

MOYNIHAN SAID HE DID NOT MEAN HIS STATEMENT TO BE ACCUSATORY. THE US, IN SUPPORTING THE RESOLUTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA AND CHILE, FOUND ITSELF IN THE COMPANY OF NATIONS AS REPRESSIVE OF EVEN MORE SO THAN THOSE BEING CRITICIZED. AND WHAT OF ISRAEL? HE ASKED. THAT WAS A NATION WHICH DREW HIGH MARKS IN BOTH POLITICAL AND CIVIL RIGHTS FROM THE SURVEY HE HAD MENTIONED. MUCH OF THE CRITICISM OF ISRAELI PRACTICES WAS MADE BY ARAB-BASED POLITICAL PARTIES WITHIN ISRAEL. THE ARABIC PRESS IN ISRAEL, HE SAID, HAD BEEN DESCRIBED AS THE FREEST ARAB PRESS IN THE WORLD. THERE WERE SUSPICIONS THAT THERE WAS A DESIGN TO UNDERMINE HUMAN RIGHTS

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IN THOSE NATIONS WHERE HUMAN RIGHTS STILL EXISTED, HE SAID. HE CALLED ON ALL NATIONS TO JOIN THE US IN SUPPORTING ITS DRAFT RESOLUTION FOR AMNESTY FOR ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS. THE TIME FOR THIS ACTION WAS PAST DUE, HE SAID. "LET US TAKE THE FIRST STEP HERE AND NOW."

FOLLOWING MOYNIHAN'S STATEMENT, ALFONSO (CUBA), ON A POINT

OF ORDER, REFERRED TO THE US STATEMENT THAT AMONG THE COSPONSORS OF THE TWO RESOLUTIONS MENTIONED THERE HAD BEEN MANY WHICH HAD POLITICAL PRISONERS AND MANY HAD REGIMES MORE REPRESSIVE THAN THAT OF CHILE, AND HE ASKED THE US REPRESENTATIVE TO STATE WHICH COSPONSORS HAD MORE REPRESSIVE REGIMES. CLARENCE MITCHELL, APOLOGIZING BECAUSE AMB MOYNIHAN HAD TO LEAVE FOR A MEETING WITH THE US PRESIDENT, REPLIED THAT THE US WOULD BE HAPPY TO PRESENT TO CUBA AND ANY OTHERS INTERESTED THE DOCUMENTATION ON WHICH THE STATEMENT HAD BEEN BASED. ALFONSO SAID HE TRUSTED THAT MITCHELL'S PROMISE WOULD BE FULFILLED, WANTED TO KNOW EXACTLY WHAT CRITERIA LED THE USDEL TO SET UP A CATALOGUE OF COUNTRIES WHICH HAD THE MOST REPRESSIVE REGIMES, AND ASKED FOR THE INFORMATION BEFORE THE VOTE WAS TAKEN ON THE RESOLUTION. MITCHELL TOLD HIM THE INFORMATION WOULD BE SUPPLIED AND, IN THE MEANTIME, SUGGESTED IN A CHARITABLE WAY, THAT THE CUBAN REPRESENTATIVE SEARCH HIS OWN CONSCIENCE AND SEE WHETHER HIS COUNTRY MET THE STANDARDS THE US HAD TALKED ABOUT. LATER, THE CUBAN REPRESENTATIVE SAID HE HOPED THE ANSWER WOULD BE MADE IN SUCH A WAY THAT THE COMMITTEE COULD GIVE IT THOUGHT. AS FOR PERSONS DETAINED IN CUBA, THERE HAD BEEN NO ACTS SIMILAR TO WHAT HAPPENED AT ATTICA PRISON.

COMMITTEE 5 --

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NETHERLANDS, INDIA AND DOMINICAN REPUBLIC SPOKE IN COMMITTEE NOV. 12 ON CURRENCY INSTABILITY. THE COMMITTEE THEN GEBAN CONSIDERATION OF PROGRAM BUDGET SECTIONS 1 (OVERALL POLICYMAKING, DIRECTION AND COORDINATION), 2 (POLITICAL AND SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS), 3 (POLITICAL AFFAIRS, TRUSTEESHIP AND DECOLONIZATION), AND 17 (OFFICE OF THE UN DISASTER RELIEF COORDINATOR.)

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ON CURRENCY INSTABILITY, NETHERLANDS SUGGESTED TAKING A PRAGMATIC APPROACH, CUTTING OUT EXPENSES WHEREVER POSSIBLE AND WEEDING OUT OBSOLETE PROGRAMS, AND NOTING SYG REPORT AND ENDORSING RELEVANT ACABQ COMMENTS. INDIA NOTED COMMITTEE'S ACTION WAS LIMITED BY FEAR THAT TOO ENERGETIC ACTION WOULD DAMAGE PROGRAMS FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, BUT BELIEVED IT WAS POSSIBLE TO REORDER PRIORITIES AND WORK OUT PROGRAM IN BUDGETARY CYCLE TO ACHIEVE BIENNIAL GOALS OF MEDIUM-TERM PLAN. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC SUGGESTED TAKING MEASURES SIMILAR TO THOSE OF UNESCO, NOT FILLING NEW POSTS UNTIL VACANT ONES HAD BEEN COVERED, AND FREEZING POSTS IF NECESSARY.

ON SECT. 1, THE SOVIETS COULD NOT SUPPORT ADDITIONAL

EXPENDITURES ARISING FROM INFLATION AND CURRENCY INSTABILITY  
AND WOULD ABSTAIN ON SECTION AS WHOLE. BELGIANS CRITICIZED  
ACABQ FOR FAILURE TO RECOMMEND GREATER REDUCTIONS  
UNDER SECT. 3, AND US DEL (NORBURY) MADE STATEMENT.  
ACABQ CHAIRMAN, CLARIFYING POINTS ON SECT. 17, EXPLAINED  
THAT SYG PROPOSED THAT \$400,000 FROM REGULAR BUDGET  
BE USED AS NUCLEUS OF TRUST FUND FOR DISASTER RELIEF WHICH  
WOULD TOTAL \$1.4 MILLION OF 1976/77 BIENNIUM. OF THIS AMOUNT,  
\$1 MILLION WOULD BE RAISED FROM VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS,  
INCLUDING \$600,000 FOR PRE-DISASTER RELIEF PLANNING AND  
\$400,000 FOR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE. FRG WOULD AGREE TO USING  
\$400,000 FROM REGULAR BUDGET AS EXCEPTION BUT WOULD  
OPPOSE ANY EFFORT TO REPEAT IT IN FUTURE. NETHERLANDS  
QUESTIONED COMMITTEE 2'S JURISDICTION TO AUTHORIZE  
APPROPRIATION FROM REGULAR BUDGET, AND SWEDEN STATED IT  
WAS QUITE APPROPRIATE TO USE VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS  
TEMPORARILY TO GET A PROGRAM STARTED WHICH WOULD  
LATER BECOME A LONG-TERM PROGRAM UNDER THE REGULAR BUDGET.  
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ACTION IO-10

INFO OCT-01 ACDA-10 AF-06 AID-05 ARA-10 CIAE-00 COME-00

DODE-00 EB-07 EA-09 SP-02 PM-04 H-02 HEW-06 INR-07

L-03 LAB-04 NEA-10 NSAE-00 NSC-05 OIC-02 PA-02 ERDA-07

NRC-07 OES-05 DHA-02 SS-15 TRSE-00 NSCE-00 SSO-00

USIE-00 INRE-00 PRS-01 ISO-00 /142 W

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FM USMISSION USUN NEWYORK

TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 3961

INFO USMISSION GENEVA PRIORITY

USMISSION NATO PRIORITY

AMCONSUL HONG KONG PRIORITY

AMEMBASSY JAKARTA PRIORITY

AMEMBASSY PARIS PRIORITY

AMEMBASSY LAGOS PRIORITY

AMEMBASSY VIENNA PRIORITY  
AMEMBASSY DAR ES SALAAM PRIORITY  
AMEMBASSY BRASILIA  
AMEMBASSY LISBON  
AMEMBASSY LONDON  
AMEMBASSY NEW DELHI  
AMEMBASSY NICOSIA  
AMEMBASSY OSLO  
AMEMBASSY OTTAWA  
AMEMBASSY ROME  
AMEMBASSY SANTIAGO  
AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM  
AMEMBASSY TOKYO

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UNDIGEST

COMMITTEE 6 -- STRENGTHENING UN, CHARTER REFORM  
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COMMITTEE NOVEMBER 12 CONTINUED ITS CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORT OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE CHARTER OF THE UN, HEARING STATEMENTS BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF PERU AND COLOMBIA. COMMITTEE ALSO BEGAN CONSIDERATION OF ITEM ON STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF THE UN, WHICH WAS INTRODUCED BY THE ROMANIAN REPRESENTATIVE (DACTU).

INTRODUCING THE ITEM, DACTU SAID THE UN CHARTER HAD BEEN ELABORATED WHEN THE MAJORITY OF MANKIND WAS UNDER COLONIAL DOMINATION, AND SHOULD NOW BE RE-EXAMINED IN THE LIGHT OF NEW POLITICAL REALITIES. SPECIFICALLY, HE PROPOSED THAT THE CHARTER SHOULD CONDEMN NEO-COLONIALISM AND RACISM, AND ASSERT THE PRINCIPLE OF EQUALITY AMONG ALL STATES WITHOUT DISTINCTION AS TO SOCIAL SYSTEM. HE ALSO PROPOSED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PERMANENT COMMISSION OF THE GA TO MEDIATE INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES; THE STRENGTHENING OF THE ROLE OF THE GA IN DISARMAMENT MATTERS; AND THE HOLDING OF MORE UNGA SPECIAL SESSIONS. IN ADDITION, HE SUGGESTED THAT THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL BE INCREASED TO SECURE THE INTERESTS OF SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED COUNTRIES.

SPEAKING ON THE REPORT OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE, THE COLOMBIAN REP (URIBE-VARGAS) SAID THAT WORLD PUBLIC OPINION WAS CLAMORING FOR REFORM OF THE UN TO MAKE IT REFLECT CHANGES IN THE WORLD BALANCE OF POWER. HE SAID THE SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED COUNTRIES, HITHERTO KEPT ON THE PERIPHERY OF DECISION-MAKING, NOW WANTED TO HAVE A HAND IN THE

MAJOR DECISIONS ON UN REFORM. THE PERUVIAN REP (VARGA) SAID THERE SHOULD BE CHANGES IN THE UN CHARTER TO REMEDY THE DEFICIENCIES WHICH WERE MAKING THE UN INEFFECTIVE. SHE NOTED THAT SOME COUNTRIES WERE ADAMANTLY OPPOSED TO CHARTER REVIEW, WHILE OTHERS ENTHUSIASTICALLY SUPPORTED IT, AND STILL OTHERS AGREED TO THE POSSIBILITY OF SPECIFIC AMENDMENTS. SHE SUGGESTED THAT THE IDEAS PRODUCED AT THE SEVENTH SPECIAL SESSION MIGHT SERVE AS THE BASIS FOR A COMPROMISE, AND THAT THE GROUP OF EXPERTS WHICH HAD STUDIED THE UN STRUCTURE COULD ASSIST WITH THE TASK OF CHARTER REVIEW.

UN MEETINGS NOV. 13 --  
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A.M. - GA PLENARY, COMMITTEES 1, 3, 4, 5, AND AD HOC COMMITTEE  
ON RESTRUCTURING

P.M. - GA PLENARY, COMMITTEES 1, 3, 4, 5, AND 6.  
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## Message Attributes

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